Columbia, Mackenzie and northern Saskatchewan. The paucity of botanical collections from the Yukon region is doubtless the reason why I have seen no specimens from that territory; it should most certainly occur there. The plant from northern Saskatchewan was collected at lat. 57°, on sandy banks of the Clearwater River, while that from Mackenzie was obtained at lat. 60° 20′ by *J. W. Tyrell*, both of them being perfectly good specimens of this variety.

(*To be continued.*)

A SINGULAR VARIATION IN DESMODIUM.—While studying the material of *Desmodium acuminatum* a specimen long unrecognized, except for its affinity with the species, was discovered. Its differences are so marked that description seems necessary.

DESMODIUM ACUMINATUM (Michx.) DC. forma **unifoliolatum**, n. f., foliis unifoliolatis, ovatis, acuminatis, dispersis, 5.5–15 cm. longis, 3.2–10.5 cm. latis. TYPE: rocky slopes of Cedar Cliff Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina, September 16, 1898, *Biltmore Herbarium*, no. 2125b (in Gray Herb.).

Forma *unifoliolatum* is clearly distinguishable from the other material in the species by its large unifoliolate leaves which are scattered on the stem. In other characters, especially the fruit, the agreement with the species is complete.—BERNICE G. SCHUBERT, Radcliffe College.

THE CORRECT NAMES OF THE SMALL-FLOWERED MALLOWS[1]

C. V. MORTON

ONE of the common weeds of California has for many years been known as *Malva borealis* Wallm., under which name it appears in Jepson's Manual of the Flowering Plants of California. In 1933 Professor Jepson sent me material so named and asked for my opinion of the correctness of the identification. I found the specimen to be typical *Malva nicaeensis* All., a species not hitherto reported from the United States. The true *Malva borealis* Wallm. is considered by European botanists a synonym of *M. pusilla* Withering, and such is unquestionably the correct disposition of it.

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